Delivered in the Democratic State Convention of North Carolina, May 14, 1852.

Hon. ABRAHAM RENCHER, being loudly called

grave, but who lived long enough to make that abandoned. of all republicans.

carry into effect other powers expressly given; and bloody hands to hospitable graves!"

Who denies it? Does any one prefer its repeal, or still be suffering under its exactions.

with a just regard to revenue-if we impose and the preservation of the Union.

houses of Congress, and we shall have after the of justice to the South? Though in minority, election another Whig manifesto defining Whig and in many of the free States borne down by the principles; and all who do not stand by them will combined power of freesoilism, abolitionism and be denounced as traitors to party. We can judge Whiggery; though out of power and therefore uninfluenced by Executive patronage, and supported only by those great constitutional and republican and character of the Whig leaders. Many of us principles embodied in your resolutions, they march-Mr. President: Having been so long with no doubt remember the contest of 1840. It was ed up manfully to our support, and gave for the drawn from public political discussions, I desire then charged upon the Whige that a Bank was fugitive slave law 28 votes in the House of Reprerather to listen to others than engage in debate one of the issues before the people, and how was sentatives, and support equally generous and noble myself; but the wish of the Convention just man-it met? By a bold declaration that "the charge in the Senate. To them and to them only are we ifested in so kind a manner, leaves me no alterna- was false," and as proof of it both the candidates indebted for this measure of justice and protection tive. The resolutions you have adopted, and the on the Whig ticket were referred to as known and to our rights; and upon them and upon them only nomination you have just made, makes the task an avowed anti-Bank men. This declaration received must we depend for its full and faithful execution. easy and agreeable one. They commend them- the sanction of the Whig Executive Committee at I think I can say, without the fear of successful selves, one and all, not only to my judgment, but Raleigh, and was scattered broad cast over the contradiction, that there is not a known and decito the cordial approval of my heart. They are full, State; and yet upon coming into power the first ded Whit. State, among the free States, that either frank, and unequivocal; they embody the princi- object of their concern was to establish a Bank of has not taken active measures to defeat the fugitive ples of the republican party from its foundation. the United States with the strongest powers, and slave law, or that has not remained so neutral as to These principles adorned and immortalized the Ad- because Mr. Tyler, whom they had run as a known show a wish that others should defeat it. While ministration of Mr. Jefferson, and were nobly illus- anti-Bank man, felt himself bound to maintain in on the contrary, there is not a Democratic State

• Mr. President, I beg the indulgence of the Con- I wish it were. One of their leaders, in 1840, Democratic free States. But there is one that vention while I submit a few observations that are proclaimed the true issue between the parties to be stands out in such bold relief that I cannot pass it of a personal character. Early in life I attached "the restriction or extension of Executive Power." myself to the Republican Party, convinced that The veto power was denounced as the one-man by that party-and contained in the Virginia and tion, while proscription, for opinion's sake, was de-Kentucky Resolutions of '98 and '99-were the nounced as despotism, and was itself to be prostrue principles of the constitution, and the only cribed. Well, the veto power, under the fostering ones which could preserve popular liberty and at care of the people, still stands in the Constitution, the -vne time perpetuate the Union of the States; and we hear nothing now of this odious one-man subsequent experience has but confirmed and power. And proscription for opinion's sake, how strengthened me in this opinion. But upon the was that proscribed? A member of Gen. Harri- the use of their jails for the confinement of fugiclose of Gen. Jackson's Administration I found my- son's Cabinet, when arraigned in the House, boasted tive-slaves. In 1850 the Democrats carried the self separated from my old and early political friends that during the short time he held office, he had Legislature and immediately passed a law to repeal upon a question which then absorbed all others. I decapitated 1700 subordinate officers, and if he the former law, and restore the use of their jails to allude to the Bank of the United States. I had had been allowed to remain in office another month the confinement of fugitives. Johnston, the Whig been opposed to the Bank, had acted against its he would have completed his 3000! My honora- Governor, was then in power, and instead of givre-charter, and had deprecated and denounced, as ble friend who sits near me (Gen. Saunders) with ing effect to the popular will, put the bill in his I now do, its spirit of dictation and corruption. an impulse common to generous minds, rose in his pocket and thereby defeated it. With this bill in But upon the expiration of its charter such were place and denounced the author as a blood-thirsty his pocket and the blood of Gorsuch on his hands, the disasters to our commerce, finance and revenue, tyrant. This was proscription with a vengeance he was nominated for re-election by the Whigs I came to the conclusion that a Bank of the United and by a party who came into power pledged to the and Abolitionists combined, of Pennsylvania. In States in some form, though an evil, had become very opposite policy. At the last election we had this trying emergency, what was the course of a necessary one. Our commerce lay prostrate, our another chapter upon this subject. The Whigs the Democrats? Did they quail before this foul State Banks every where suspended specie pay- suddenly became enamoured with no-party men, combination? No, Sir, no! With Bigler for their ments, and our exchanges were excessive and in and Gen. Taylor was presented to the country as standard-bearer, and animated by the love of dents and characters as deserved especial notice. The the greatest disorder. Such was the disastrous a patriot, who would soar above partisan influences Union, they went out to battle for the constitution character of Raleigh, whose memory our State designcondition of the country from the close of Gen. in the administration of the Government. To use and the laws, and nobly did they bear themselves in ed to perpetuate by giving his name to our seat of immediately after the expiration of the charter of solemn pledge redeemed? By turning out of that they loved slavery, but because they loved protomartyr of liberty in North Carolina, and the the Bank of the United States, and left a deep im- office, for opinion's sake, gallant spirits who had the constitution and the Union. It was a noble gallant regulator, were brought before us—the foul pression that it resulted from the absence of such breasted with him the storm of war, exposed to all struggle in a noble cause, and well entitles Penn- aspersions thrown on their character by the hired stitution which gives to Congress power and author- couraged by their eloquence that foreign foe to re- Washington, to demonstrate still further the char-

the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of to call the attention of the Convention in connec- ures, and I ask every impartial man to look on this fectually removed by one of North Carolina's gifted the public revenue. I am now satisfied that in this tion with the past history of the Whig party. It picture and then on that, and tell me which of these opinion I was wrong. Subsequent events have is the compromise of the Tariff. The circumstances parties is most to be relied on for the protection of under which it was entered into have not yet passed the rights of the South, and the preservation of the Without the aid of such an institution we saw from the minds of many of us. Its author was the Union of the States. It seems to me the waycommerce revive, the State Banks resume specie distinguished statesman and orator of the West, faring man, though a fool, could not err therein. payments, exchanges become equal and uniform who presented it, he said, as a peace-offering and Mr. President, I have but a few words to say on one can doubt the fact of the declaration of Indepenthroughout the Union, and prosperity again cover bond of the Union, and therefore to be held sacred State politics. On that great measure of popular dence being made in this State, in May, 1775, who John Tyler, abandoued and denounced as he was agreed that the compromise of the Tariff was to author and defender, David S. Reid, the gentleer, and left to be supported only by those who, ri- repeal or alteration, it would have found no sup- little to be said. To attempt to add to what was rolina, the value and truthfulness of the work. The sing above party influences, looked only to their port from any quarter in the South. And yet in so well said by him would be as superfluous as the remarks to the graduating class, to remember the country, their whole country, and nothing but their almost the first Whig caucus, held after they came attempt to "paint the lilly, or add new colors to the country. If sympathising with a suffering counint power, the repeal of the compromise of the rainbow." But I wish to do the Whigs the justry I fell into error, I but followed the example of Tariff was determined on by the Whigs of the tice to say that hereafter they may act in any way selling his tender charge. The orator resumed his such men as James Madison, Bartlett Yancy and other distinguished republicans. They committed tives proclaimed that the compromise was to be I shall never have the right to charge them with Rev. Dr. Cushman of Washington City was are the same error under similar circumstances, and thrown to the dogs, and accordingly it was thrown having abandoned any principle or violated any pected to deliver the Valedictory Sermon on Wedif now living would doubtless make the same ad- there; and in its place was substituted an odious promise, for they have made none. Though very needs evening, but as he was not present it was demission—for myself, I do so with pleasure, I am Tariff for protection to Northern manufactures. communicative upon subjects of less importance, happy to find that an institution so potent for evil The Whigs of the South submitted to this outrage and about which there is no controversy, on this

No one not even this high-toned federal Admin- how utterly fallacions have been all the Whig Here is a great question of constitutional reform downent. The proceedings of this meeting will promises of retrenchment and reform. Expendi- which received a majority of three-fifths in the last probably be sent to you by the Secretary, and no more But I have heard it said, Mr. President, that the ture has almost doubled itself, while abuse and General Assembly, which is to be referred to the Federal party now in power acquiesce in the meas- corruption, even in high places, have become so next General Assembly for their confirmation by a ures of the late Democratic Administration, and common that they cease to produce surprise. But majority of two-thirds, and then submitted to the that they are not to be changed. I wish I could I forbear. I have said enough, I trust, to show people for their approval, as provided for in the conbelieve it—I wish I had some well-founded reason what I desired to show, that the Whig party have stitution; a measure which is half completed, and vast numbers were utterly unable to get a sight of the for such a belief. I wish I could be assured that signally violated or abandoned the principles and which has been, and is, and will continue to be the that great measure of revenue, so successfully and promises upon which they came into power, and leading and controlling question at the polls; and Allow me here to copy the programme of the exernobly carried out by the late Administration, was that judging from the past we have no assurances yet the Whig Convention met and adjourned withnot to be touched if the federalists should again whatever for the future. I some now to show, Mr. out having given to it one word of approval, or one come into power. I allude to the Tariff of 1846, President, that the Whigs of the South are in a smile of encouragement. But silence upon such which has been prophecy fulfilled; which, while lean minority and governed and controlled by the a subject, under such circumstances, speaks a languit greatly diminished the burthens upon the peo-ple, has greatly augmented the public revenue. Whigs of the North, who, as a party, are hostile to our institutions; while the Democratic party of By this great measure the late Administration said the North, guided by the noble principles con-opposition. They therefore gave this question, so to the farmers and planters of the country-" we tained in your resolutions, are the only party upon dear to the people, the go-by, and I am greatly miswish to give you as free a trade as is consistent which we can rely for the protection of our rights taken in the intelligence and patriotism of the people

burthens it is to supply the wants of the Govern- For the truth of these assertions, let me refer to I trust it is not to be the settled policy of this ment, and for no other purpose;" while it said to a few well known facts. We must judge of parties country that our political rights are to depend upthe manufacturer-"the duties imposed upon for- by their acts rather than their professions. We on the amount of property we may possess. It is eign manufactures greatly augment the price of remember the recent crisis produced in this country not so with our political obligations. That poor Foots, Iredell. yours, and give you ample protection; it makes the profits of your labor and capital much greater than that of the farmer and planter, and we can which we stood. To avert the threatened danger the country, is called upon equally with that weal-timetion. Benjamin J. Lea, Caswell. impose no greater burthens upon them simply for your benefit." Very different is the policy and language of the other party. Their constant cry this compromise the North, as usual, took the lion's has been, and is, "Taxes! more taxes upon the share. There was but one measure favorable to the edge of battle to defend, not his, but the property people! not to supply the wants of the Govern- South, and that was simply a law to carry into of others. The enemy is driven back, and he rement, but to swell the profits of the greedy man-effect a constitutional provision for the rendition of turns to his humble home, proud of having done ufacturer." Taxation, which in other countries is fugitive slaves, a provision without which I hazard his duty; but when he approaches your ballot-box considered a burthen, is here demanded as a bless-nothing in saying the South never would have he is turned away and told, "you cannot vote being! To the manufacturer it is indeed a blessing, come into the Union. The law was so obviously cause you do not possess fifty acres of that soil you but to the farmer and planter it is at all times a just and constitutional that even a Northern mem- have so nobly defended!" We can suppose a burthen; while it makes lordlings of the one, it makes "hewers of wood and drawers of water" of the other. Let no one rest secure that this oppressive system is not again to be imposed upon the constitution, he could not vote against it without committing perjury. At this pressive system is not again to be imposed upon the constitution, he could not vote against it without committing perjury. At this blood in defence of his country; his wife is left to be imposed upon the rough edge of battle and pours out his blood in defence of his country; his wife is left to be imposed upon the rough edge of battle and pours out his blood in defence of his country; his wife is left to be imposed upon the rough edge of battle and pours out his blood in defence of his country; his wife is left to be imposed upon the rough edge of battle and pours out his blood in defence of his country; his wife is left to be imposed upon the rough edge of battle and pours out his blood in defence of his country; his wife is left to be imposed upon the rough edge of battle and pours out his blood in defence of his country; his wife is left to be imposed upon the rough edge of battle and pours out his blood in defence of his country; his wife is left to be imposed upon the rough edge of battle and pours out his blood in defence of his country; his wife is left to be imposed upon the rough edge of battle and pours out his blood in defence of his country; his wife is left to be imposed upon the rough edge of battle and pours out his blood in defence of his country; he was decidedly good, the enunciation clear and distinct, gesticulation so natural and well-timed, that pressive system is not again to be imposed upon us. Once give the federalists power, and they will make you feel it already to the country, Millard Fillmore became President of until make you feel it already to the country, Millard Fillmore became President of until make you feel it already to the country, Millard Fillmore became President of until make you feel it already to the country, Millard Fillmore became President of until make you feel it already to the country, Millard Fillmore became President of until make you feel it already to the country, Millard Fillmore became President of until make you feel it already to the country, Millard Fillmore became President of until make you feel it already to the country, Millard Fillmore became President of until make you feel it already to the country, Millard Fillmore became President of until make you feel it already to the country, Millard Fillmore became President of until make you feel it already to the country, Millard Fillmore became President of until make you feel it already to the country, Millard Fillmore became President of until make you feel it already to the country, Millard Fillmore became President of until make you feel it already to the country and they have desired and the property for the year to the country and they have desired and the property for the year to the country and they have desired and the property for the year to the country and they have desired and the property for the year to the country and they have desired and the property for the year to the property for the year to the yea will make you feel it; already it has been recomthe United States. I say fortunately for the counheart; it may be that their very poverty results language of a people, long since departed, and sat
At Steels Old Field,
with most respectful and estient attention. The new mended by the present federal Executive, whose Administration was endorsed by the late Whig Convention in this place. Thanks to the intelligence of the United States. I say fortunately for the country's defence, and yet when these men approach your ballows. Thanks to the intelligence and attention with which Mr. Bedford Brown drew, from ancient and modern orators, his beau ideal Convention in this place. Thanks to the intelli- and Galphinism of that of Gen. Taylor's. Presi- lot-box they are turned away and told, "they can- of a real orator, augur very favourably for his future gence and patriotism of the American people, the dent Fillmore professed to be favorable to the not vote because they do not possess fifty acres of prospects. These qualities combined with so good a compromise, the fugitive slave law included, and that soil which has been moistened by the blood of voice and other natural advantages, will enable their Connected with a Tariff for protection is that of we all know the power and influence of the Fed- their gallant father!" Internal Improvement by the Federal Government. eral Executive upon the Legislative chambers. It Mr. President, can these things continue to be to certain hopes of success. The diffusion of knowledge, its advantages, by Mr. Riddle, was well many To create an excuse for high taxes, the Federal was once thought to be omnipotent, even when the Can this odious aristocratic distinction always reparty have always been in favor of wild, wasteful, and extravagant expenditures of the public expenditures, and of course the Executive patronage, was not half what it now is. Under all the people of the State to remain forever in this moral feeling ran through the whole piece. But the upon roads and canals, rivers and harbors. The these favorable circumstances, Mr. President, how political degradation—forever bound by these anti-Republican party, on the contrary, have as uniformmany Whig votes from the free States, in the two Republican fetters? No, Sir, no! Already they original; the style of thought and moral contour of ly been opposed to this system as unconstitutional Houses of Congress, do you suppose was given for have been half broken off—one more blow from this young man are eminently his own—in a day to

A few years ago the Whigs obtained power Pennsylvania, and, following the example of the Whigs in Massachusetts, passed a law prohibiting

herself worthy of her proud position.

if, at the polls, they do not give them the go-by.

For the Standard. WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

The Commencement Day of the present year, at Wake Forest College, was a proud day for the triends of Science in North Carolina. A few days detention, en-route for Mississippi, allowed me to attend the exercises on the occasion; their memory will be green spot in the wastes of existence, until the rolden bowl of life shall be broken. The appearances of improvement on the College premises, lead one to believe that Wake Forest College will soon become a resort, to which genius and learning from every portion of our noble State will love to repair. The examination of the several classes, and the exercises in declamation of the Freshman Class, on Monday evening, it was not our pleasure to attend; but they are spoken of by those who did attend them, as being highly creditable. Just here, I will repeat a emark that is made by almost every stranger who visits this institution : "That a more sedate, better behaved, more moral, temperate set of young men cannot be found at any institution in the United States." The profound respect with which strangers are treated, the courtesy which appears to mark their trated and enforced by that of James K. Polk, who, power the principles he and professed through life, among the free States, that either has not taken intercourse with each other, speaks well for the masunfortunately for his country, found too early a and veto the Bill, he was denounced, villified, and active measures to enforce its execution, or that has ter minds that guide them as well as the native good the public since the adjournment of the Convention, not expressed themselves in clear and unequivocal sense and real worth of the young men themselves. we are informed by a personal friend of ours, a phygrave, through all future time, dear to the hearts . But this is not the only instance in which the language in its favor. Time does not allow me to Said a gentleman from the eastern States, who had Whigs deceived and betrayed the public confidence. enumerate the many noble examples among the "the moral influence exerted at Wake Forest Col- Churubusco, Gen. Pierce, in visiting the hospitals lege, is superior to that exerted at any College in the crowded with wounded soldiers, expressed his feeling United States." On Tuesday evening we witnessed by distributing a large sum of money among the unby. It is a noble State, and one that has won and the Chapel exercises of the Sophomore class, with happy sufferers; and when he returned, on receiving well deserves to wear the proud cognomen of the decided pleasure; it the promise which hope gives a balance of pay of \$240, he added \$60 to it, and exthe principles of constitutional construction held power, and was to be expunged from the Constitu- Keystone State—the stone which supports the arch of the young gentlemen composing the class, be not pended it among his men. He also, by influence of upon which rests a noble structure—the Union of blighted, it will be a happy day for North Carolina, purse, procured them free passages by the railroad. the States. In this great contest she has shown when they leave the classic halts of their Alma Maters He sent money to many old soldiers. to enter into the service of their native State. On Wednesday, a crowded house assembled to hear the annual oration from Hon. ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS, of your City. The day was auspicious, the venerated at the residence of her father, William Knox, Esq., Mrs. orator of the day never seemed in better spirits, his William S. Donnell, of New Orleans, of a son. youthful compeers trod the College campus with light elastic step, as if conscious that it was no ordinary occasion, that it was the yery jubilee of science among these consecrated groves. Every living soul seemed to breathe the atmosphere of inspiration. After a spirit stiring symphony from the Brass Band

address. In the percration, he sketched the history of the College, its origin, its trials and struggles, alluded to its present flourishing condition, and paid a merited compliment to its founders and supporters. The burden of the address was to show the facts of the existence of a Declaration of Independence made in North Carolina, at Charlottetown on 20th May, 1775. In doing it, he gave a rapid view of the history of the State, placing in bold relief such inci-Jackson's Administration till some time after the his own language, "he had no enemies to punish the fight. The rights of the South were de- government in 1792, was drawn, and many a heart Jackson's Administration till some time after the his own language, "he had no enemies to punish the fight. The rights of the South were determination of that of his successor; it followed and no friends to reward." And how was this fended upon the freesoil of Pennsylvania—not end. That murdered patriot, Herman Husband, the an institution. I confess I was one of those who the dangers of battle and of disease in a foreign sylvania and her sons to the gratitude of every minions of royal power were removed, and themselves ... fell into that error. Though I saw in the constitution no express authority for the creation of a Bank, purposes, had voted to starve him and his noble

I might multiply examples and refer to events

I might multiply examples and refer to events

Lexington with their heart's blood. Herman Huss. I believed it authorized by that clause in the conarmy in a foreign land; or for those who had enwhich have recently occurred in the Capitol at band was a Baptist; his murderers thought to pacify ity to make all laws "necessary and proper" to ceive our destitute but gallant volunteers, " with acter of the two parties. But time does not allow. I have drawn a sketch of the two great par- day that the heap of infamy sought to be piled on the that a Bank had become necessary and proper for I have only one other subject to which I desire ties of the country, of their principles and meas- character of that devoted friend of liberty, was so efsons. A slight sketch of the character of the Moderator of the first provincial Congress of North Carolina, John Henry, was given-perhaps all that is now known of that excellent man ; mention was made of others-and then the Judge presented the proofs of the Mecklenburg declaration, and surely no our land. This, too, under the Administration of in after time. In the campaign of 1840 all parties rights, FREE SUFFRAGE, as well as its distinguished heard the evidences adduced on the occasion. It was John Tyler, abandoned and denounced as he was agreed that the compromise of the Tariff was to author and defender, David S. Krid, the gentle-by most of those who had brought him into pow-stand untouched. If any party had proposed its man from Fayetteville (Mr. Dobbin) has left very fuluess of the author of the late history of North Ca-

Petersburg, Gen. Saunders proceeded with the

is not necessary to the government, and that the sub-Treasury has been found by experience to answer all the beneficial purposes of a fiscal agent.

Who denies it? Does any one prefer its repeal or still be suffering under its exactions.

In every mass of the south submitted to this outrage upon the south submitted to this outrage and about which the great question of popular rights, upon which the great question of popular rights, upon which the public mind has been intensely excited for the two last elections, and upon which those elections main last that the great question of popular rights, upon which the public mind has been intensely excited for the two last elections, and upon which those elections main last the suffering under its exactions.

The wings of the south submitted to this outrage upon our just rights—nay, sir, some of them aided in the work; and but for the enlightened and lib-lege. General Saunders was called to the Chair, and public mind has been intensely excited for the two last elections, and upon which those elections main last the submitted to this outrage upon our just rights—nay, sir, some of them aided in the work; and but for the enlightened and lib-lege. General Saunders was called to the Chair, and public mind has been intensely excited for the two last elections, and upon which the lege. General Saunders was called to the Chair, and lege. General Saunders was called to the Chair, and public mind has been intensely excited for the two last elections, and upon which the lege. General Saunders was called to the Chair, and lege. General Saunders was called to the Chair, and lege. General Saunders was called to the Chair, and lege. General Saunders was called to the Chair, and lege. General Saunders was called to the Chair, and lege. General Saunders was called to the Chair, and lege. General Saunders was called to the Chair, and lege. General Saunders was called to the Chair, and lege. General Saunders was called to the Chair, and lege. General Saunders was called to the Chair, and ly turned; the Whig Convention met and adjourned exists of ability and willingness of the Baptists of to substitute for it a Bank of the United States? Fmight pursue this subject still further, and show without having uttered one word for the public ear. North Carolina, to raise the proposed amount of en-

On Thursday the exercises of the Graduating Class took place in the College Chapel. This large room was closely packed; it is to be regretted that the ac-Speakers, much less to come within hearing distance.

MUSIC.-PRAYER. 1. Salutatory Oration in Latin. JOHN MITCHELL, 9. Eloquence. Oration, Second Class, second distinction. Bedrond Brown, Person. 3. Diffusion of Knowledge. BENJAMIN F. BID-

4. Virtue and Morality essential to true Greatness. Oration. James Bond, Bertie, 5. Highest Nationality dependent on Literature. Oration, First Class, second distinction. Joseph J.

FREEMAN, Bertie. 6. Duty of Educated Men to resist Imposture. Oration, First Class, second distinction. JAMES H.

7. North Carolina needs a Leader, Oration, third 8. The Warrior and Scholar. Oration, third dis. ded the following text books, viz: 8. On the Sublimity of the Holy Scriptures, Ora-

tion, third distinction. SAMUEL O. TATUM, Davie. mon School History. Arithmetic, Coleburn's 1st lesvisions of time necessary to the highest Development Oration first distinction. JOHN MITCHELL, dary.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES. 12. The Valedictory Addresses, *first distinction. WM. GASTON SIMMONS, Montgomery. PRAYER AND BENEDICTION.

and inexpedient, and it has been repeatedly strangled by the successive vetoes of Madison, Jackson,
and Polk. Mr. Fillmore, true to the principles and
policy of the Federal party has recommended the
revival of this system, and the Whigs of this State
have recommended Mr. Fillmore for re-election.

Let us not, therefore, be deceived—we must choose have recommended Mr. Fillmore for re-election. Let us not, therefore, be deceived—we must choose the day between the principles and policy of the Democratic Republican party as they have come down to us from Jeffanson to Polk, and those of the Federal party from John Adams to Millard Fillmore. It is true they do not opanly proclaim a Beak. It is true they do not opanly proclaim a Beak of the United States as a part of their policy, but they have no where disclaimed it. Once—place the min power with the necessary majorities in both support did they give to this great measure our duty.

Whig possessed of the feelings that ought to belong our standard-bearer, we cannot fail of success. The people will be true to themselves—it is their rights we seek to advance—it is their rights we seek to defend; they have it now in their power to do themselves—or noble State—we should look to advance—it is their rights we seek to advance—it is thei

his elecution is too rapid ; should-he become a public speaker, he must goard against it. Bertie was well represented in this class, and should these youths live ten years more, their influence will be felt in the State. The evening of Commencement was pleasantly spent in a party, which was enlivened by the charms of beauty and the sweet strains of Music.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1852. No great excitement here concerning the Whig Convention. Fillmore's chances are given up, and Scott's nomination anticipated by all here. It is said that Seward has drawn up a two-faced fugitive-slave law Resolution, to be tendered to the South if they will ratify Scotts's nomination.

Neither House is in session. Mr. CLAY is very low indeed.

GEN. PIERCE'S GENEROSITY. In addition to the facts about Gen. Pierce, which have been given to sician of this city, who was the surgeon of one of the

BIRTH. In Montgomery, Ala., on Monday, 31st May, New Orleans Picayune.

MARRIED. In Statesville, on the 8th inst., by Rev. Jesse Rankin.

Mr. Willis L. Miller, of Raleigh, to Miss Nancy Ayer.

In this City, June 1st, 1852, Miss Grizzy A. H. Scott.

daughter of Mr. Willis and Mrs. Mary Ann Scott, in the At his residence, in Granville County, on the 7th ult. Augustine Harris, in his 78th year.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

WAKE COUNTY, N. C., ? APRIL 26th, 1852. T a meeting of the Board of Superintendents of

the several Districts in this County, viz: No. 1. Allen Adams, James Penny, Aug. Turner. 2. D. Stephenson, Jno. J. L. McCullers, D. Smith. 3. John Stokes, Aldridge Partin, Nathan Adams. 4. David H. Stephenson, W. Pope, John Harrison.

6. James Adams, Gaston Utley, Lovel Stinson. 7. Alsey Holland, J. Smith, John Jones. 8. Amos Mayuard, Sid. C. Jones, Guilford Lewis 9. Jacob Hunter, Isaac Hunter, Isham Collins. 10. Enoch Booker, Edwin Holleman, W. Freeman. 11. Jesse Burt, Elisha Dennis, A. Burt. 12. Wm. Boothe, James Boothe, Thos. Womble 13. Robt. Freeman, John Bennet, Mark Barker.

14. Seth Jinks, Jesse Howell, Jr., Green Mills. 15. Isaac Rowland, A. Jones, Wm. J. Rowland. 16. Leroy Mitchel, B. c. Sears, John K. McGebee. 17. R. S. Witherspoon, N. Stone, Dorris Barbee.
18. Canaday Lowe, H. Witherspoon, H. E. Lyon. 19. Ewell Watts, Ewell Freeman, Wm. J. Suit. 20. Robert Halliburton, Dr. Hogan, Peleg Rogers 21. Geo. Brogden, W. F. Holoway, H. W. Nichols.

22. John Hayes, James Cozort, Wm. B. May, 23. Williamson Page, Robt. Adams, Lynn Sorrel. 24. Jere. Morris, M. C. Soreli, Rich'd Edwards. 25. Solomon Todd, Henderson Cope, John King. " 26. Wm. F. Smith, John King, David Powers. 27. John Q. Adams, James Boylan, Wm. Young. 28. S. H. Whitaker, C. E. Finch, I. H. Rogers,

29. Anderson Page, Leroy Jones, B. Lassiter. 30. Buckner Nipper, J. K. Moore, B. D. Simms. " 31. Willis Jackson, John Norwood, Buckner Ray 22. Robt. Wynne, Talbot Ligon, Hol. Thompson. · 33. Edward Chapell, Wilie Perry, R. Fleming. " 34. Peterson Dunn. Luke Lassiter, Nath. Dunn. " 35. W. G. Strickland, R. Trawick, Jas. G. Jeffreys.

36. B. S. D. Williams, D. Partin, R. B. Seawel!. 37. Henderson Pool, John B. Johns, George Pool. 38. H. H. Harris, Bryant Whitley, J. Broughton. " 39. Jesse Broughton, Willis Whitaker, J. Dupree. " 40. J. Griffin, Needham Bryant, Henry Sturdivent. 41. Simon Smith, John Young, Jonathan Smith. 42. H. O. Parker, Jno. M. Williams, Sol. Terrell.

43. Wm. H. Wood, Parson Nichols, H. Rhodes. 44. Wm. Lee, Wiliis W. Nowel, R. J. Houlder. " 45. Kerney Upchurch, Solo. Pace, J. Peebles. 46 A. Scarborough, G. W. Scarborough, B. Ellis. 47. Daniel Scarbrough, B. Marriott, H. Jones. " 48. Jas. Bunn, John Chamblee, Raiford Chamblee. 44 49. D B Griffin Jno G Hill, M D. Freeman.

" 50. Jno Hopkins, Bryant Stallins, Burwell Perry. " 51. Joseph Fowler, Jr, Jno T Walker, F Jones. " 52. James Wiggins, J & Moring, Solomon Walker. " 53. Bryant Green, J Q Barham, Mathew 8 Williams. " 54. Thomas T Terrell, J Mitchell, Calvin Mitchell. · 55. Geo B Allen, J P Robertson, James A Hicks. " 56. E Gill, Alfred Lowrey, Burnet Adams.

" 57. P 8 Rogers, James M Mangum, Wm Laws. 58. David Beck, Jno Ward, Jno Adams. " 59. James Chadwick, Calvin Jordan, P Williams. " 60. Jordan Womble, Wm Stronach, W H Putney. " 61. W A Myatt, J Honeycut, J Massingale.

" 62. Thomas Young, Jefferson Goodwin, J Womble " 63. John L Terrell, J M Pleming, Isham Holding. 64. Wesley Jones, W F King, Alsey Eatman. 65. Jno Pierce, Geo McDowell, J W Fort. The Board of Superintendents of Common Schools in the County of Wake, in order to enhance the benefits

of the Common School system in the County, do carnestly recommend to the Teachers and parents of children, in each district within the County, the propriety of holding, at the close of each Session, a public examination. and, in order to insure uniformity, they have recommen-In Spelling, Webster's Elementary. In Reading, Saunder's Series, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and Parley's Com-

Smith's. Geography, Mitchell's Intermediate, or Secon-Applicants for certificates to teach in the Common chools, in this County, will in future be examined on the foregoing works.

NOTICE.

Monday, 19th July. Tuesday, 18th "Wednesday 14th " Thursday 15th · McPherson's Store, Frica;, Saturday, Wm. W. Matthews, 16th Gees Old Field, 17th Poplar Spring, (Rock Spr'g,) Monday, Tuesday, James Tallys, 20th John Glasses, Wednesday 21st Burn's Old Field. Thursday 22d Jno. M. Green's Store, Friday, 28d Saturday, 24th Pitteborough, Jes. J. Baldwins, Monday, 26th "Tue day, 27th "Wednesday 28th " Jones's Grove, Kimbro Councils. Henderson Councils. Thursday, - 29th " Buck-Horn,

Friday, 30th "Saturday, 31st " A. A. Jenes' Mills. I hope all interested will meet me and pay their raxes.

ROBERT E. RIVES, Sheriff.

June 7th, 1852.

928—tA. SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

commence the 14th July next. The number of scholars is limited to thirty. A few laces are yet unengaged. Circulars containing terms, &c., will be furnished on Any person who will take up said mule and inform med ALEXANDER WILSON: Melville, Alamance County. June 1st, 1852.

SAVAGE & MEARES Commission & Forwarding Merchants WILMINGTON, N. C.

Warrenton Female Seminary. THE Summer Session of this Institution will mence on the 70th of June ensuing—and con five months. The buildings have been greatly enlarge

and all their arrangements and furniture fitted up with special reference to the health and comfort of the pupils. There are nine efficient Teachers for purposes of ins tion. The Musical department is under the able agement of Mr. and Mrs. BRANDT.

Board.

English Tuition. French, German, Music on Harp, v Piano, Guitar.

Drawing and Painting, Painting in oil colors, Washing and Fuel, Useful and Ornamental Needle Work without charge. No extra charge will be made. Circulars will be sente

TERMs-per session, the same as formerly.

DANIEL TURNER, Principal.

5th 1852. 54-4w. those who may desire them. Warrenton, N. C., May 5th, 1852.

Dunnsville Male Academy, CITUATED nine miles north of Raleigh, on the Ra. Sleigh and Gaston Railroad and six miles south of Wake Forest College, will open its second session with well selected instructor on the 28th of June, 1852. Terms of tuition per session: Primary Branches.

Higher, Latin, Greek and Mathematics, French Extra. . Board may be obtained convenient to the School and in respectable houses at \$30 per session of five months From every convenience adapted to science and litera. ture, we solicit a due regard from all that wish to ac-

JOHN R. JEFFREYS. JACOB HUNTER. JAS. G. JEFFREYS. NATHANIEL DUNN. | Trustees. PETERSON DUNN, JOSEPH YEARGEN.

SOUTH LOWELL MALE ACADEMY THE Exercises of this Institution will close on Wed. nesday the 16th of the present instant. Able speak. ers are expected to address the assembly upon the sub ject of Education. The Public are respectfully invit-The next session will commence on the 15th of Jul and continue five months.

Board and Washing, \$6,50 per month TUITION. - Languages, English, Primary. Parents and Guardians may rest assured that even Common Schools, for the County of Wake, held attention will be paid to the cultivation of the morals, as

this day, the following persons were appointed Committees | well as the literary advancement of the students sent A. W. GAY, Prest. Executive Com. D. C. PARISH, Secretary. South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

CEDAR GROVE ACADEMY. THE fall session of this School, situated eight miles

north of Hillsborough, will commence on the 6th of July next, and continue twenty one weeks. TERMS .- Tuition in Latin, Greek, and the higher branches of Mathematics, Board, including washing, &c. can be had, convenient to the Academy, in the families of Messrs. David Taylor, Solomon Thompson, C. C. Tinnin, Thomas H. Hughes, for \$32,50 per session. W. W. Allison, immediatel at the Academy, will take boarders at \$35,00 per sei

The assistance of the Rev. A. Currie, which has been enjoyed, for the past session, with great profit to the school, is engaged for the next session. SAML. W. HUGHES, Principal.

CASWELL FEMALE INSTITUTE. B. GOULD, A. M., Principal Miss LAURA H. GIFFORD, Assistant. Mrs. E. A. GOULD, Teacher of Music. HE next session will commence on the 12th of July. Rates of instruction persession of five months: For the common and higher English branches

Mathematics and Latin from -Mueic (Piano with a course of vocal exercise) 20 00 Embroidary, Drawing and Painting each Board (including washing) per month, Yanceyville, N. C , June 5th, 1852.

The institution needs no commendation to those who have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with its merits. To others we say with confidence and candor, that it possesses the highest order of excellence. The course of studies is extensive, the teaching accurate and thorough in every department, the expense moderate, and the location distinguished for healthfulness. N. M. Roan, James Mebane, George Williamson, S.

D. Johnson, O. C. Fowler, J. S. Grasty, A. C. Lindsay. June, 1852. MEN DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get him, my negro man WILLIE, who ran away

from my plantation in Brunswick county about the lst of March. Willie is a stout black fellow, 26 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, would weigh about 170 lbs., has large feet and ankles, a good countenance, is quick in his manner of speaking, is very plausible, and is civil and polite, and has lost one of his front teeth. He has been seen about Mr. A. McKnight's plantation, in Franklin county, who owns his mother, and also about Raleigh. He may also be in the neighborhood of Averaborough, in Cumberland county, where he has a brother hired to Mr. Simon Godwin. Willie may attempt to pass himself as a free man and a carpenter. Address me at Smithville, North Carolina.

June 11th, 1852.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

DUNAWAY from the subscriber about the 18th ult my negro man Washington, dark colored, 27 years

years old, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, weight 175 or 80 pounds, long limbs—his right ancle bends outward, which makes him hop when walking, caused by a hurt when very young, good front teeth. Had on, when he left, a brown woolen coat. He may alter his name and try to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, living in Granville county, four miles South of Wilton, or ten dollars to confine him in any jail so that Iun get him.

Address me New Light P. O., Wake conty N. C.

JOHN TURNER.

Bank Stock for Sale. ON the 22d day of June, 1852, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, I will sell to the highest bidder 10 shares of Stock in the Bank of the State, ved security. The purchaser, however, may pay the

cash if he chooses, and the interest for six months will be discounted. PASCHAL B. BURT, Adm'r. of JAMES BATTLE, dec'd. Ralegh May 31, 1852. Fayetteville Carolinian will copy.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TROPOSALS will be received till 1st July nex for furnishing materials and building 2 Tin roofed Brick Stores, in the town of Cheraw, one 60x60 feet, the other 50x60 feet, each to be divided by a frame partition extending from ground floor to the roof.

Bids may be offered for the whole or separately for any part, stating the time at which the contract will be com-

Plans and specifications may be seen on applicat EVANS & McIVER. Cheraw, June 8, 1852.

Strav Mule.

TRAYED from the subscriber, living near the ro THE next session of the subscriber's School will of from Raleigh to Pittsborough, about 18 miles the former place, on the 1st of May last, a bay Jens! Mule, two years old this summer, with a heavy min for a Mule of that age. No other marks recolle the fact at Green Level, Wake, so that I get her sgift. shall be paid their expenses and for their trouble. WILLIAM YATES,

924-3tpd. June 12, 1852. BLANK WARRANTS,

And Court Blanks, for sale at the Standard Office.